

The Noted Running Horse, DARE DEVIL, (OR JOHNSON'S COLT.)

STANDS in Lexington, near the lower end of Mr. Dodge's rope walk and adjoining Mr. J. Maxwell's field, at the white stable on the late extension of Upper-Street; to be let to mares at ten dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of six within the season, twenty-five cents at the stable door.

DARE DEVIL is an elegant deep bay, black legs, mane and tail, full 15 1/2 hands high, was got by the old imported Don Carlos, his dam by old Harmless, his granddam by col. Fitzhugh's noted True Whig. To say more of his pedigree I conceive unnecessary. His colts are large and very elegant, and those that have been tried, are found to be horses of great strength and activity, fine figure and gaiety and have, when grown up, commanded very high prices; Dare Devil is a horse of fine figure, and great gaiety & sprightliness, and certainly possesses the grand requisites either for the turf, saddle or harness; excellent eyes, fine limbs, strong bone, muscular strength and action equal perhaps to any horse in the United States, as will appear from the following sketch of his performance.

In the fall '97, he won the Jockey Club colt's purse at Lexington; in the fall '98, he distanced the noted the noted running horse Weazle, four miles the heats, at maj. Blackburn's course; the same fall he won a purse at Frankfort, beating several fleet horses; was brought to Lexington the next day by 12 o'clock, notwithstanding the roads were very deep and heavy, was started immediately (without being cleaned) flew the course, leaped a high fence that was put up at a short turn in the course with the intent to keep the horses from flying off the course, was leaped back, faved his distance that heat, and took the purse, two miles the heats, beating col. Bobb's noted running stud horse Black Shark, and col. Risby's Roan. In August '99, he won a quarter race for 1001. at Miller's Town, carrying 200lbs. to a catch, beating col. Buckner's mare, a noted quarter nag; the same year, in September, he received a forfeit of 500 dollars, on a match with the noted running stud horse Alfred, two miles the heats; the same fall he won a purse at Danville, two miles the heats; the next week he won a purse at Bairdstown, three miles the heats, beating Black Shark, and distancing the noted horse Gold Wire, one week after walked over the course at Louisville for the first day's purse. There are a great number of other races formerly run by Dare Devil, which he was successful in, but do not state them lest I might be inaccurate; one however I am informed of by Mr. Gatewood—a purse race, the heats, at George Town, where he more than double distanced the famous running horse Diomedes, which had been kept by Mr. Gatewood. I believe I may say with propriety, that he has run and won more races than any horse that ever run in this state.

The foregoing statement of his pedigree and performance, is impartial and precise, as near as I could ascertain from good authority.

ALSO,

The High Bred Race Horse GRAY-SQUIRREL,

Stands at the same place, to be let to mares at 5 dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of three within the season. Twenty-five cents at the stable door.

GRAY-SQUIRREL was got by the famous full bred horse Eolus, out of Capt. Prior's noted running gray mare Cade; her performance on the turf in Kentucky, is well known, she won six purse races in one season.

Gray-Squirrel was started at 3 years old, for a purse at Nicholasville, he won the first heat easy, but lost the race by an accident of running against a stump. At 4 years old he run a match race, single three miles, over the Lexington track, against col. Sanders's famous horse Albert, for 500 dollars, and won the race with ease. The same fall he won a purse at the Forks of Elkhorn, from several good horses. He is of a large and excellent running family of horses.

N. BURROWES.

Lexington, March 8.
N. B. Good pasturage for mares at a moderate price, and every attention paid to them, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

P. S. Such mares as did not stand to the horse last season, and have not been transferred, may have a leap gratis.

FOUND,

ON Saturday evening, an old fashioned SILVER WATCH—the owner can have it by applying to Mr. S. Ayres.

March 24, 1866.

The high bred English stallion, DION,

WHICH was imported from London in the fall of 1861, by the late John Hoopes esq. of the Bowling Green, and extraordinary to relate, he won a King's plate at four years old, and another at five. He was considered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the racing calendar, and clerk of the course at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that gentleman) to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian (supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf,) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, [4 miles 1 furlong and 138 yards] for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the best racers that ever appeared in England; having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoubtedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

STIRLING is a most beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best blood in England, as will appear from his pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands and a half high, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength and activity, and is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be amiss to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the turf; and in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the gentlemen of the turf, to the sixth volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 324 and 325, where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 323: "It is accordingly said, that the famous running horse Stirling, sometimes ran the first mile of the New-Market course in one minute, which is at the rate of 82 feet and a half in a second, an inconceivable swiftness, even supposing it a little exaggerated, as it is probable it was; but for further satisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. Maty. If such a velocity had continued some seconds, it might have been fairly pronounced, that the horse went swifter than the wind, it being very seldom that the most violent wind makes such way: the greatest known velocity of a ship at sea, is six marine leagues in an hour, and supposing the ship to take the third of the velocity of the wind which impressed it, the speed of that wind would not amount to 80 feet in a second." The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair construction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the fleetest horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

In 1794, Stirling then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Afcot, beating Mr. Crosby's Victor (this was the first time he started.) He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta stakes of 20 guineas each, fifteen subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others.

In 1795, when the property of E. H. Delme esq. He won a 501. plate at New-Market, Duke's course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatio, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Bloop Blaze. He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, (round course) four miles, beating the duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeater, and Lord Grosvenor's Capricorn. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Rutten's filly at Epsom, and won the king's plate at Ipswich. In 1796, he won at New-Market the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Mr. Wilton's Caulitic, Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Potros, out of String, Mr. Bott's Totteridge, the duke of Bedford's Brags, Lord Egremont's Fractions, and Lord Darlington's Alboune. He afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he also won, beating Lord Titchfield's Viret, and Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput. The same year he won the king's plate at Burford, beating Mr. Bott's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitear, a match at New-Market, for 300 guineas each: received forfeit from Mr. Henry Vane Tempest's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineas, half forfeit; won a sweepstake of 100 guineas each, (seven subscribers) beating Lord Darlington's St. George, and others, Duke's course, (four miles.) He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season (which will commence the 25th inst. and end on the first day of August following) in Lexington, and cover mares at thirty dollars the season (which may be discharged with twenty dollars paid within the season) with one dollar to the groom for each mare when put. To insure a mare with foal, fifty dollars, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who owned her when put to the horse. Attested notes for thirty dollars the season, or fifty for an insurance, to be sent with the mares, payable on or before the 15th day of October next.

Good and convenient pasturage is provided for mares coming from a distance gratis. They will be grain fed if required, at a moderate price. Great care and attention will be given to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability.

Wm. T. BANTON.

Lexington, March 7th, 1866.

I hereby certify, that Stirling was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer (one of the best sons of Eclipse) his dam Harriet, by High-flyer, his grand dam by Young Cade, his great grand dam Childekin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap; she was got by Fox, her dam Clifty, by Boy Bolton, grand dam by the duke of New-Castle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Taffolet, Barb, Place's white Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

THOMAS STIRLING.

The famous and complete Horse, STIRLING,

Never beaten but once, and then by accident.

WAS imported from London by the late John Hoopes esq. of the Bowling Green, and extraordinary to relate, he won a King's plate at four years old, and another at five. He was considered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the racing calendar, and clerk of the course at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that gentleman) to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian (supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf,) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, [4 miles 1 furlong and 138 yards] for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the best racers that ever appeared in England; having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoubtedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

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THOMAS STIRLING.

From the Charleston Courier.

MURDER.

Through the politeness of a gentleman of the bar, on whose accuracy we rely, we have been favored with the following impressive and eloquent sentences, passed on the inhuman and brutal SLATER, on Monday last, by judge Wilds; which we have pleasure in communicating to the public, as doing no less honour to his head, as a found and able judge, than to his heart, as a virtuous and humane man.

JOHN SLATER.

You have been convicted by a jury of your country, of the wilful murder of your own slave; and I am sorry to say, the short, impressive, uncontradicted testimony, on which that conviction was founded, leaves but too little room to doubt its propriety.

The annals of human depravity might be safely challenged for a parallel to this unfeeling, bloody, and diabolical transaction.

You caused your unfeeling, unfeeling slave, to be bound hand and foot, and by a refinement in cruelty, compelled his companion, perhaps the friend of his heart, to chop off his head with an axe; and to cast his body, yet convulsing with the agonies of death, into the water! And this deed you dared to perpetrate in the very harbor of Charleston, within a few yards of the shore, unblushingly in the face of open day. Had your murderous arm been raised against your equal, whom the laws of self-defence, and the more efficacious laws of the land unite to protect, your crime would have seemed less horrid—Your personal risk would at least have proved, that 'tho a murderer, you were not a coward. But, you, too well knew that this unfortunate man, whom chance had subjected to your caprice, had not, like yourself, chartered to him by the laws of the land, the sacred rights of nature; and that a stern, but necessary policy, had disarmed him of the rights of self defence:—Too well you knew, that to you alone he could look for protection; and that your arm alone could shield him from oppression, or avenge his wrongs; yet, that arm you cruelly stretched out for his destruction.

The counsel, who generously volunteered his services in your behalf, shocked at the enormity of your offence, endeavoured to find a refuge, as well for his own feelings as for those, of all who heard your trial, in a derangement of your intellect. Several witnesses were examined to establish this fact; but the result of their testimony, it is apprehended, was as little satisfactory to his mind, as to those of the jury, to whom it was addressed. I sincerely wish, this defence had proved successful; not from any desire to save you from the punishment which awaits you, and which you so richly merit; but from the desire of saving my country from the foul reproach of having in its bosom so great a monster.

From the peculiar situation of this country, our fathers felt themselves justified in subjecting to a very slight punishment, him who murders a slave: Whether the present state of society requires a continuation of this policy, so opposite to the apparent rights of humanity, it remains for a subsequent legislature to decide. Their attention would long ere this have been directed to this subject, but for the honour of human nature, such hardened sinners as yourself are rarely found, to disturb the repose of society. The grand jury of the district deeply impressed with your daring outrage against the laws, both of God and man, have made a very strong expression of their feelings on the subject, to the legislature; and from the wisdom and justice of that body, the friends of humanity may confidently hope, soon to see this blackest in the catalogue of human crimes, pursued with appropriate punishment.

In proceeding to pass the sentence which the law provided for your offence, I confess, I never felt more forcibly the want of power to make respected the laws of my country, whose minister I am. You have already violated the majesty of those laws—You have profanely pleaded the law under which you stand convicted, as a justification of your crime—You have held that law in one hand, and brandished your bloody axe in the other, impiously contending, that one gave a license to the unrestrained use of the other.

But, though you will go off unhurt in person, by the present sentence, expect not to escape with impunity. Your bloody deed has set

a mark upon you, which I fear, the good actions of your life will not efface. You will be held in abhorrence by an impartial world, and shunned as a monster by every honest man—your unfeeling policy will be visited for your iniquity, by the stigma of deriving their origin from an unfeeling murderer, your days, which will be but few, will be spent in wretchedness—and, if your conscience be not steeled against every virtuous emotion—if you be not entirely abandoned to hardness of heart; the mangled, mutilated corpse of your murdered slave, will ever be present in your imagination; obtrude itself into all your amusements, and haunt you in the hours of silence and repose.

But, should you disregard the reproaches of an offended world; should you bear, with callous insensibility, the gnawings of a guilty conscience; yet remember! I charge you remember! That an awful period is fast approaching, and with you is close at hand, when you must appear before a Tribunal, whose want of power can afford you no prospect of impunity; when you must raise your bloody hands at the bar of an impartial, omniscient Judge!—Remember!—I pray you remember! whilst you yet have time, that God is just, and that his vengeance will not sleep forever.

THE SHORT WAR.

It required a war of thirty years to bring about the treaties of Westphalia, and reduce the House of Austria within bounds of moderation, and toleration. The same country has been now reduced to the most humiliating state, in less than half as many weeks—Look at the line of march. On September the fifteenth, the Austrians entered Bavaria; revied contributions; assumed the government; incorporated the Bavarian burghers in the Austrian line; forced the Elector to fly to Suabia.

On the eighth of October, the German Emperor was at Munich; but in three days he was again at Vienna.

On the first of October, the French crossed the Rhine.

On the fifteenth they took Ulm.

On the twentieth, they entered Munich.

On the 2d of November, they defeated the Russians on the Inn.

On the 9th the German Emperor fled to Brunn.

On the 11th the French defeated the Russians near Krems.

On the fifteenth, they entered Vienna; that is in about 60 days after the German Emperor had entered Bavaria, elated and flushed with an assurance of triumph, because unopposed.

On the 15th also, the German Emperor fled from Brunn to Olmutz.

On the 18th he fled again to Tropan, and since to Gracow, in ancient Poland—memorable lesson and reproach—compelled to seek refuge in the nation of which, he had participated in the plunder.

The French conqueror, after having pacified Hungary, placed Upper and Lower Austria under a French police; established a national guard, under French and Bavarian officers, with a force levied in Germany, and paid by Germany of 80,000 men—

Pursued his route to Znaym, where one of the bulletins is dated—and thence to Brunn; which he entered unopposed; and has occupied & fortified by a French garrison.

Znaym is 35 miles S. S. W. of Vienna, 58 S. W. of Olmutz. Olmutz is 80 miles N. N. E. of Vienna, on the Moravia river; 116 E. S. E. of Prague in Bohemia; and 162 S. E. of Dresden in Saxony—it is a strong place, memorable for being the prison of Lafayette, and for a blockade, by the great Frederick, in 1744—it is the true capital of the Marquitate of Moravia, though that distinction is sometimes given to

Brunn, the second town in Moravia, on the confluence of two rivers, Schwartz, and Surtawa; it is defended by a strong regular fortification, in an elevated position, called the Spielberg, which baffled the great Frederick, in the next year after the blockade of Olmutz, from which place it is distant about 32 English miles, in a S. W. direction, 100 miles from Prague, and 150 from Dresden.

Gracow is on the Vistula, and was once the capitol of Poland; Kosciuszko drove the Russians out of this city in 1794, but being called to the relief of Warsaw, 128 miles distant, it capitulated to the Prussians on the 15th June, of that year—it is 240 miles S. W. of Vienna, and

contiguous to Silesia and to Hunga-

The evidence of the French bulletins, is in itself conclusive—the papers and proclamations of the allied powers, console their blind and unhappy partisans, with tales of victory, which are too woefully belied by the actual flight of the Austrians and Russians, both in Italy and Germany, and the vigorous and successful pursuit by the French—who though they are represented not only as defeated on all sides, appear to give the law, and to seize upon the fortresses, territories and wealth of those whom it is said are their conquerors.

Human folly was never more conspicuous than in the commencement—conduct and delusive hopes, entertained by the combined powers in this war—their infatuated adherents in all countries, appear to be governed by the same evil demon.

Bonaparte is now on the borders of Poland, and he has but to establish that nation, to place his immortality as a soldier, a statesman, and a conqueror, on a basis, that the envy of mankind cannot shake, and will cast whatever of vice or ambition, which has been attached to his character in a dim shade.

It is very probable, that Prussia has after all, entered the field; the infatuated letter of the 14th of October, renders all confidence between that King and that Emperor, hopeless.

The organization of another vast army of 200,000 men in France, the first division of which must have crossed the Rhine early in Jan. & the second and third before the first of February, must have enabled the French conqueror to fix the destiny of every prince and nation on the European continent, from the Gulf of Finland to the mouth of the Bog—from Otranto to the Pillars of Hercules, and from Cape St. Vincent to Cattedagat—Every harbour, river and port, and roadstead in that vast range, are destined to obey his fiat, without being embraced in the actual circle of his empire.

Such has been the effect of regal infatuation—in the effort to destroy the liberties of a nation, and thro' that nation to protract the emancipation of mankind, from abject dependence on the miserable reptiles, called Kings and Emperors, and Princes and nobles—they have created a scourge for themselves—they formed a weapon of their own shape, and with an edge that sweeps upon them, as the Eagle upon its dismayed prey.

(Aurora.)

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

We have been favoured with a file of COBBETT'S *Political Register* to the 21st December. This paper is now the most spirited and zealous anti-ministerial print, published in London. The Editor does not appear to have any confidence in any intelligence unfavourable to France; after endeavouring to lessen the faith of the public in the bulletin of the British Government, dated on the 17th of December, [which has been printed in Boston,] he proceeds to give another bulletin, from the same source, issued on the 19th of that month; and attacks it as he did the former.

FROM COBBETT'S REGISTER, Dec. 21.

The government bulletin of the 19th, was much of the same stamp as the former. All bears say; but that hearsay substituted into official authenticity by the manner of communicating it to the public.

Official advices from Hamburg, of the 13th, state, that an *Etatette* passed through that town on the 13th, from Berlin, bearing the details of the battle between the allies and the French in Moravia. The event was not accurately known to his majesty's minister at Hamburg, but he learned, that the centre of the allies was defeated on the 2d, they had renewed the battle on the 3d, and that it lasted during the whole of the 4th, and probably into the 5th; and that the tide of success turned completely in favour of the Russians. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of joy at Berlin, on learning that the Emperor ALEXANDER was safe, after displaying the most transcendent heroism. Government have also received advices from a respectable quarter, detailing many particulars, the sum of which seems to be, that on the 2d the French attacked the allies on their march—that they directed their whole efforts against the centre, which not being formed

when the attack commenced, they succeeded in defeating, after a bloody conflict of several hours, in which the centre lost the whole of its cannon; that the allies retreated from the field to Wischau, and did not seem to have been followed by the French, so that the Emperor ALEXANDER, who had displayed the most determined courage on the 2d, renewed the battle on the 3d and 4th; and by his ardent fortitude and example, turned the fortune of the contest in favour of the Russians. He rode through the most tremendous fire, calling out to the army, "victory or death!" which was returned by exclamations from his troops, that "they never would forsake their Emperor." The Russians having lost their artillery on the 2d, were, during the following days, ordered to fight with the sword and bayonet, and the final result was, that the Emperor recovered all his cannon, and the whole ground he had lost. The French were driven from the field, beyond Austerlitz, [where the battle of the 2d commenced,] and afterwards retired behind the Swartza, with their left at Brunn, and their right at Nicholberg. No details have been received of killed and wounded on either side.

COBBETT'S REMARKS.

This, if true, is very pleasing intelligence; and when so much of detail is given, one would hardly suppose it possible to be false, though coming out of Whitehall, had we not already read the bulletin of the 17th, of the better part of which, this last bulletin contains a contradiction. Who would have thought from the bulletin of the 17th, that the battle of the 2d had been fought at Wischau, and that the allies remained on the field of battle? It now appears, however, that the battle of the 2d was begun at Austerlitz, and that the allies retreated to Wischau, a distance of about ten English miles. The story of the 27,000 French killed, of Bonaparte's being wounded, and of his proposing an armistice, is completely contradicted by this second official bulletin; and it is impossible not to receive even its contents with great distrust, when we find it acknowledging that the allies were defeated on the 2d, when the bulletin of the 17th had represented them to have obtained a victory. The battle of the 2d ended in "a victory;" but it being impossible to keep up the belief of that for any length of time, it is, in the next bulletin, allowed to have been a defeat; but at the same time, it is asserted, that the allies have now got a victory.

The account of the battles of the 3d and 4th, rest, as far as the intelligence goes, upon the report of an *Estafette*, who, in all likelihood, knew what would please the person to whom he made his report. Allowing his report to have been correct, I really cannot see that much has been gained by the allies, except in reputation. That indeed, is a great deal—To have fought at last; barely to have fought at the end of a retreat, or rather running away of five hundred miles, across rivers, & through fortified places, more numerous than are the battalions in the army of their enemy, is a good deal. They have fought, and renewed the fight with stiff wounds; they have, at last, drawn the blood of their antagonists. This looks well. It is a rational ground for hoping, that we shall hear of something more. But here seems to be the utmost extent of the advantage; for as to have beaten the French, there is, all the intelligence fairly considered, not the least appearance of it; the French army, according to this last bulletin of our government, being polled precisely where it was previous to the battle of the 2d. Not an inch have they retreated; and I must hear of something much more resembling a victory over them, before I shall expect to hear, that they have made one step towards Vienna.

Suppose, however, that Napoleon were to be compelled to retreat, must we, therefore, conclude that he is ruined? How would this reasoning suit, if applied to his enemies? *Tuey*. God knows, have retreated far enough in all confidence; and yet we are told, that their affairs are in a very promising way. *Aye*, but they have been retreating thro' their own territory. So, then, Napoleon has only to get them to follow him into France, and through Paris, in order completely to annihilate them! Away with all the nonsense about his being *beheaded* in and cut off! Who are to him them in? The "great armies," we are told, to wit: the Austro-Russian, the Prussian army, and the army of

the archduke Charles. As to the Prussian army, if it has really marched, there is Angereau ready to meet it in *Stabia* or *Bavaria*, or to follow him into *Bohemia*, if it marched towards Napoleon's position. Angereau has 60,000 men, and his army, from its nearness to France, is easily augmented. The Archduke! Where is he? The last we heard of him was in *Croatia*, more than 200 miles from the scene of action, between Napoleon and his antagonists. He was then flying from Massena; and if the Archduke has, as is reported, 90,000 men, how many must his pursuer have! "The Archduke will come upon the back of Bonaparte through Vienna!" Through Vienna! They are mad. These writers are mad—Massena, the pursuer of the Archduke, was, when we last heard of him, between the Archduke and Vienna! There too was Marmont with his division. "Cut off!" Why Bonaparte had, in the army of Massena, and in the divisions of Marmont and Ney, 100,000 men within seven days march of the spot where the last battle was fought, and he was the complete, nay, the civil ruler of all the country between him and them. By what, or by whom is he to be cut off? He is only 50 miles to the North of the Danube, and to the South of the Danube, Westward from Hungary, there is not one inch of territory upon the continent of Europe, of which he is not master. If I were to hear that he had recoiled as far as Vienna, I should be very much, and indeed, very agreeably surprised; but I should not thence derive much hope of his final failure. He must stop some where. It is ridiculously unreasonable to allow him to be victorious, until he has hunted the enemy quite out of the world; and if it would be a disgrace for him to fall back upon Vienna; what at this time, must be the reputation of his enemies! They fell back upon Vienna; and they quitted it much more readily, than I fear, he will. At Vienna he would, indeed, see 500 miles distance between him and France; but he would, in the whole 500 miles, see not a single fortress or battalion in his way. The ferocious Gentleman of the Courier must excuse me: for this is really the light in which I see the situation of Bonaparte. I see him with 300,000 soldiers, real soldiers; not upon paper, like my Lord Castlereagh's army, but in the field; actually fighting or marching; and I do not see that all his enemies, all put together, have so many. We hear talk of them before the battles, indeed, but we do not see them in the battles.

A NEGRO BOY, LARGE enough to plough, will be sold at the market house on Saturday next. March 26th, 1806.

CALEB WILLIAMS, Boot & Shoe Manufacturer, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his shop next door above the Bank, where he has on hand an elegant assortment of the best Boots and Shoes of every description. He has also an assortment of the best materials. Any gentleman can be supplied with any article in his business on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. He hopes from his attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage. March 26th, 1806.

Three or four smart boys, from the age of 14 to 16, will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Doctors Saml. Brown and Elisha Warfield, are requested to call on Dr. Warfield, who is authorized to settle all debts due the firm, and close their accounts by paying them or giving their notes for the sums due, and those who have demands against the firm are desired to bring them forward to Dr. Warfield for payment. Every person who knows that Dr. Brown has left this state, for Orleans, will see the necessity of this request, and will no doubt, avail themselves of the first opportunity to call on Dr. Warfield, who lives in the house that was formerly occupied by Dr. F. Ridgely, and close their accounts in one of the two ways specified above.

DR. ELISHA WARFIELD Will continue to practice Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and vicinity. March 1, 1806.—tf

NOTICE. DR. SAML. BROWN, desires that all persons indebted to him, will call on Doctor Elisha Warfield, who is authorized to settle all his accounts and notes due him, before the existence of his partnership with Doctor Warfield. The books are in his possession and all papers necessary to enable him to liquidate all accounts.

True to his charge—He comes, the Herald of a noisy world, News from all nations lumbering at his back." LEXINGTON, MARCH 26.

MARRIED. On Wednesday evening last, by the Revd. James Moore, Danl. Thornbury, Esq. of Bullitt county, to the amiable Miss Agatha Bryan, daughter of Mr. Geo. Bryan, of this county.

WE are still left in suspense relative to the termination of the grand battle between the French and the allied armies. The letter from gen. Berthier, published in our last, relates only to the first day of the engagement, and all the accounts acknowledge that the French were, on that day successful. The observations of Cobbett, in this paper, we conceive are entitled to some notice.

We are informed, (says a New-York paper of Saturday last) that letters are received in town, mentioning, that an unfortunate occurrence lately took place on board of an American frigate in the Mediterranean. A captain of marines is said to have been run through the body with a sword and killed, by an officer of high rank in the navy, for having remonstrated to his superior on the impropriety of his ordering one of the marines to be flogged. (Philadelphia pap.)

Caution.—A lady in this city, a few days since, very nearly lost her life, by burning charcoal in a chafin dish, in a close room. After being a few minutes in the room, she felt unpleasantly, and, opening the door, immediately fell. She remained half an hour in a state of insensibility: when it pleased God to restore her to life. Frequent caution is necessary, to remind people that the vapour of charcoal is extremely noxious: being purely fixed air. (New-England pap.)

GREAT FAILURE. Capt. Meek, lately arrived at Marblehead from Bilbao, reports, that the great French banker, Recamier, had failed for an hundred millions of livres. This man was not more famous for his extensive banking concerns, than for being the husband of the most beautiful woman of the age—Carr in his very entertaining work, "The Stranger in France," gives some curious and interesting particulars relative to this enchanting woman.

ADVERTISEMENT. STOLEN or strayed from the pasture of the subscriber in Millersburg a few days ago, a Sorrel Mare, four years old, a large white blaze on her face, remarkable large feet, not shod, and a new brand on the left shoulder. M. W. who ever will bring her to the subscriber, or give him the means to have her again, will be generously rewarded, by J. Savary. March 24, 1806.—3

THE SUBSCRIBER, RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, that he has commenced the COACH PAINTING VARNISHING, JAPANNING & GILDING—also SIGN PAINTING, on Main street, nearly opposite Mr. Wilson's Inn; those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness and dispatch. I expect to receive from Philadelphia about the first of May next, a general assortment of paints and varnishes of the first quality. I shall also have a general assortment of painted groups and prepared ready for use; any person may be supplied by the large or small quantity, by the public's humble servant. HENRY D. ELBERT. Lexington, 26th March 1806. tf

STATE OF KENTUCKY. Mason Circuit court, December term, 1805. Lewis Craig, complainant, Against Robert Bagby & David Ross, defendants.

IN CHANCERY. THE defendant David Ross, having failed to enter his appearance herein a greably to law; and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant, by Alexander K. Marshall, his counsel, it is ordered, that the said David Ross, do appear here on the third day of our next May term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken as confessed, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some authorized paper of Kentucky, for eight weeks successively. A copy. Teste, Walker Reid D. clk. March 10, 1806. eo3w4

The full blooded English race horse

TUP, WILL stand this season at my stable, in Lexington, just at the back of Mr. Hunt's duck factory, where he will cover mares at Twenty-two Dollars the season, to be paid the 1st day of September next, or Eighteen Dollars with the mare—Twelve Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of covering—Ten Pounds to insure a mare with foal, and in case the owner sells or disposes of the mare, the owners of the horse are discharged from all responsibility as insurers. Those who please, may discharge the 22 dollars by paying any of the following articles in August, at the following prices: brick at 4 doll. per 1000; beef on foot 15s. per cwt. candles, moid 1s. dipped 9d. per lb. gun powder 2/3. per lb. hemp 4 doll. per cwt. hog's lard 6d. per lb. pork pickled, 7 doll. per barrel, salt 12s. per bushel, tallow 6d. per lb. brown sugar 16 doll. per cwt. whiskey 2/4 per gall. in casks or merchant life; or any person or persons who put four or more mares, may discharge their account with a good horse, or horses at their valuation. The season will commence the 10th day of March, and end the 10th day of July. Good pasturage, well enclosed, will be furnished gratis, to all mares sent from a distance and every kind of grain upon the most reasonable terms; all mares sent, shall be strictly attended to, but we are not liable for accidents or escapes.

TUP is a beautiful dark bay, full fifteen hands three inches high, remarkable for his strength, form and activity—he was brought from London by Will. Smalley, in the fall of 1801, in the American ship Genl. Lincoln. He has covered two seasons in Virginia. Certificates from men of the first rank and respectability there, now in our possession, prove him to be equal, as a foal getter, to any horse in Virginia, either imported or country bred.

E. WARFIELD.

PEDIGREE.

The bay horse called TUP, foaled in 1796, was gotten by Javelin out of Flavia. Javelin was got by Eclipse, his dam by Spectator, his grand dam by Blank, great grand dam by Second, great, great grand dam by Stanyan's Arabian, great, great, great grand dam by King William's Black Barb, out of Christopher Dray's Royal Mare. Flavia was gotten by the Feirer's Arabian called Plunder, her dam, Miss Kustory, by Snap, grand dam by Blank, great grand dam by Cartouch, out of the Sore Heels mare, great, great grand dam of Highflyer. TUP, in 1798, won a sweep stake of an hundred guineas each, at New-Market, (five subscribers) beating Mr. Heathcote's Vivalda, &c. A true copy from the stud book and racing calendar. (Signed.) JAMES WEATHERBY. London, January 21, 1802.

Performance of Tup. Wednesday, July 9, 1798. New-Market, England—a sweep stake of 100 guineas each, half forfeit, two years old, five subscribers.

Mr. Turner's Colt, by Javelin, out of Flavia (Tup) 1 Mr. R. Heathcote's Vivalda, 2 Mr. W. Aston's Queen James, 3 TUP came off the turf when he was three years old, when under many important engagements with the best horses in the kingdom, owing to his being taken with an inflammation in the eye, which he lost, after every effort for eighteen months by Mr. Turner, to restore it; though it is acknowledged he beat Vivalda with ease, which horse is equal to any horse in the kingdom of his age.

Performance of the dam of Tup (Flavia.)

1787, New-Market, 100 guineas each. Lord Ferrer's Bay Filley Flavia, by his Arabian, 1 Mr. Burlington's Black Colt Pigmy, by Damascus, 2 Lord Ossory's Filly, by his Arabian, 3 Two to one on Flavia—Extracted from the racing calendar for 1787. W. FRAZER.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of the late Bernard Lingenfelder, deceased, prior to his decease, are requested to come forward immediately, and pay off their respective accounts to Frederick Waltz, who is legally authorized to receive the same; and all those to whom said estate is indebted, are also requested to bring forward their accounts well authenticated, for settlement. F. Waltz, admr. Barba. Lingenfelder, Adm'r. March 10, 1806. eo3w4

600 lbs. First Quality
BEAVER
For Sale for Cash.
March 18th, 1806.
James Wier.

THE subscribers will sell 207 acres of first rate LAND, about 2 1/2 miles from this place; it is the fourth half of that tract belonging to the heirs of David Perry dec. and bounded as follows; east by Wm. Allen Jun. west by Mr. Payne, North by Col. James M'Dowell, and South by Mr. Payne. Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscribers, at Alexander Donlap's, Woodford county, at any time between this and the 30th instant, at which time they will set out for Cincinnati.

Joseph & Saml. Perry.
Lexington, March 14th, 1806.

Just Received by
WILKINS & TANNEHILL,
And now opening in the store formerly occupied by Mr. John Jordan, near the court house, and for sale by the package, viz.

10 bbls. 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,
10 — Jamaica Spirits,
10 — Madeira L. P.
4 — Sherry,
4 — Colemanar,
4 — Port,
8 — Pepper,
10 — Brimstone,
6 — Allum,
15 — Copperas,
10 — Ginger,
10 — Madder,
8 — Chocolate,
50 boxes Segars,
1 case containing Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon,
Logwood,
10 boxes Young Hysen,
10 do. H. & S. Skin,
35 bbls. Conee and Loaf Sugar,
Raisins in kegs.

The above articles will be disposed of at a moderate advance, by the barrel or package, for Cash or Negotiable Notes at 60 days.

A supply of GROCERIES, &c. will be regularly received from Philadelphia, which will enable us to furnish store keepers, or others, upon the lowest terms.

W. & T.

A NEW STORE.

THOMAS & ROBERT BARR.
HAVE have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening in the house lately occupied by Mr. E. Craig, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,
Consisting of
DRY GOODS,
HARD WARE,
CUTLERY, &c.

QUEENS' WARE,
CHINA & GLASS
BOOKS & STATIONARY.

which they will sell for Cash, at the most reduced prices.

They have on hand an assortment of imported BAR IRON.

New-York Grand Literature
Lottery, No. 4.

Authorised by an act of the Legislature, and payment of prizes guaranteed by them, positively begins drawing in May next.

25,000, } Dollars highest
10,000, } Prizes.
5,000, }

Tickets, Halves, Quarters and Eighths, for sale at

G. & R. WAITES'

Truly Fortunate Lottery offices,
No. 64, & No. 38, Maiden Lane,
New-York.

Where was sold in the two last lotteries, the highest prize in each, and other capitals, to an enormous amount—amongst them were the following:

No. 17199 (highest prize) \$25000
3929 (highest prize) \$20000
15298 \$3000
13904 \$2000
25596 \$2000
28373 \$2000
3978 \$1000
20555 \$1000
92315 \$1000

Besides a great number of \$50, 200, 100 dol. lar prizes &c.

Distant adventurers, by forwarding bank notes of any description, to G. & R. Waite, in letters post paid, may have tickets and sashes sent them to any amount, with the strictest punctuality, and perfect safety, to any part of the United States, and the earliest advice will be given of their success. Price of tickets Seven Dollars.

FOR SALE,
One Hundred and Sixty-seven Acres of first rate Land.

LYING in Jefferson county, about nine miles from Lexington; upwards of 90 acres cleared; a tolerable good log dwelling house, &c.; an excellent large bearing peach orchard, and a small apple orchard, with meadows, pastures, &c. the whole in good order, and well watered. An indisputable title will be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

Fleet Howard.
March 17, 1806.

A CAUTION to all honest people, against purchasing or settling any land lying on the North side of the Kentucky river, located or surveyed in the names of May, Bannister and company, before George May's part is laid off legally, or to the satisfaction of those who claim under him, if they want to keep clear of trouble and expence, and oblige a well wisher to all such people.

Jno. Jones, C. R.
The printers in Kentucky, are requested to insert the above in their several papers.

Auditor's Office.
Chillicothe, State of Ohio, January 31st, 1806.
Extract from an act levying a state tax for the year 1806.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That all lands shall be rated and classed in the manner following; that is to say, first, second, and third rates; and the rule to be observed is, that when a greater part of any tract shall be superior in quality to second rate land, it shall be denominated first rate; when a greater part of a tract shall be inferior in quality to first rate, and superior to third rate, it shall be denominated second rate; and when a greater part of a tract shall be inferior to second rate, it shall be denominated third rate land, taking into view the situation and quality of the soil.

First rate land shall be taxed at the rate of ninety cents, second rate, sixty-five cents, and third rate forty cents, each per hundred acres. Sect. 3. Be it further enacted, That in all cases where the owners of any lands have, by themselves or agents, entered their lands in their proper classes, with the auditor or clerks of the court of common pleas, agreeably to the laws heretofore in force, such lands shall under this act be placed in the same class for taxation, and all lands which shall not be entered by the owners, or their agents, with the auditor, before he makes out his duplicate, he shall class and charge the same as second rate, and if any owner or proprietor of lands, or their agent, have heretofore, or shall hereafter enter any tract of land in an inferior class to that of its real quality, said land shall (until it is changed into its proper class) be charged, over and above the rate for which it was entered, with double the amount of tax which should have been paid had the same been entered in its proper class; which shall be paid to the collector of the county, township, or district in which such lands may be chargeable, for the use of the state, on the information of any freeholder, making due proof thereof to the auditor or commissioners and be recovered at the same time and in the same way as other taxes are recoverable.

Sect. 4. Be it further enacted, That for the collection of taxes of non-resident's lands the state shall be and is hereby divided into six collection districts: the first to include the lands purchased by John Cleves Symmes and his associates and the land within the district of Cincinnati land office; the second to include lands in the Virginia military district the land within the district of Chillicothe land office and the French grant; the third to include the land purchased by the Ohio company and all grants included within the limits thereof and the land within the district of the Marietta land office; the fourth to include the lands in the United States military district and the refugee lands and all the lands within the district of Zanesville land office; the fifth to include the lands within the district of the Steubenville land office and all lands south of the Connecticut reserve, and not included in the other districts; and the sixth to include the lands in the Connecticut Reserve.

Sect. 5. Be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed, by a joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly, and commissioned by the governor, a collector in each district, who shall continue in office one year and until his successor is chosen and qualified, who shall collect all taxes due and owing on non-resident's lands within their respective districts. The collector of the first district shall keep his office at Cincinnati; the collector of the second district shall keep his office at Chillicothe; the collector of the third district shall keep his office at Marietta; the collector of the fourth district shall keep his office at Zanesville; the collector of the fifth district shall keep his office at Steubenville, and the collector of the sixth district shall keep his office at the town of Warren, in the county of Trumbull. And shall each, at the time they receive their duplicates, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, viz. I, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm, (as the case may be) that I will according to the best of my abilities, faithfully and impartially perform the duties enjoined on me by law, as collector of the district, and that I will not directly or indirectly purchase any land by me sold for taxes.

Notice is hereby given that all taxes within this state are due and payable after the first day of August next ensuing and if not paid by the

first Monday of December the lands will be sold or so much thereof as will satisfy the amount due.

1st district collector A. Goforth, Cincinnati.
2. do. Virginia army lands, Thomas Scott, Chillicothe.
3. do. William Skinner, Marietta.
4. do. James Herron, Zanesville.
5. do. Charles Maxwell, Steubenville.
6. do. James Hilman, Warren.
THOMAS GIBSON.
Auditor of accounts for the state of Ohio.

FOR SALE,
THE place whereon I now live, on 450 acres, lying on David's Fork of Elkhorn, with good improvements; about 140 acres of open land, the dwelling house is of Brick, two stories 22 feet wide and 46 feet long, two GRIST MILLS, good repair, and grind very fast, one part of it is French burr; the springs and rock of water was never known to fail. I will sell the whole together, and give an extensive credit on one fourth being paid down, or I will sell 100 acres with the mills and distillery on it, and give a considerable credit on one third being paid down. It is generally counted a very handsome place—it is needless to mention further particulars, as any person wishing to buy, can view the premises.

John Rogers.

STATE OF KENTUCKY vs. Mason Circuit Court, December term 1805. John Taylor, complainant, vs. John Taylor, defendant. Injunction.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant, by Alexander K. Marshall, his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here, on the third day of our next May term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken as confessed against him, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some authorized paper of Kentucky, for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Teste,
Francis Taylor Clk.

NOTICE.
HAVING taken letters of administration on the estate of Mr. George Johnson dec. formerly of the house of Peter and Geo. Johnson, (who died in the island of Cuba in September last, on his way from New Orleans to this place,) we request all those who have claims against said estate, (if any there may be) to bring them forward properly authenticated, so that they may receive payment; those indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment.

Richard Johnson, } Adm'rs.
Peter Johnson,
Fredericksburg, Virg. Jan. 14, 1806.

NOW PUBLISHED, BY G. DOUGLAS

BOOKSELLER, BALTIMORE,

FORENSIC ELOQUENCE.

SKETCHES

OF

TRIALS IN IRELAND

FOR HIGH TREASON, &c.

INCLUDING THE

SPEECHES OF MR. CURRAN

AT LENGTH.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED A BRIEF

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF

IRELAND,

AND A BIOGRAPHICAL

ACCOUNT OF MR. CURRAN.

WITH AN ELEGANT ENGRAVED

LIKENESS OF THAT ORATOR.

Cedent arma togæ, concedat laurea linguae.
Nosce hæc omnia est adolescentulis.

SECOND EDITION WITH ADDITIONS.

The co-partnership of

AMON & HYMAN GRATZ,

EXPIRED by limitation, on the first

of February; all persons to whom they

are indebted, are requested to call for

payment, and those who are indebted to

them are required to make payment.

The business in future will be conducted

under the firm of

Simon Gratz & Co.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1806.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT whereas, on the 30th of Jan-

uary last, I passed my bond, with Thomas

Dozier security, to Moses Biggerstaff,

of Macon county, for the sum of

120 dollars in property, payable, I think,

sometime in December next; this is

therefore, to forewarn the public from

trading for, or taking an assignment on

said bond, as I am determined not to

pay it, until said Biggerstaff makes me

a title to a certain tract or parcel of land,

whereon I now live; agreeable to his

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Bruff creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunhams-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Bruff creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnervorth.

3332 2-3 acres, Macon county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Macon county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and McMillin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on that tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main Street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.

For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Jun.
Lexington Kentucky,
January 13, 1806.

WANTED.

A SOBER, industrious man, who is capable of driving a stage with four horses, to be employed in

Driving the Mail Stage
from Limestone to Frankfort, once a week, to commence on the first of May next.—Application to be made to N. Willis, at Chillicothe, or Joshua Wilson, in Lexington.

October 1, 1805.

LOFTUS NOEL, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Lexington and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in the House lately occupied by Maj. Morrison, (on Short Street,) where he intends to pursue the same in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the above business, with the strictest attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage.

Ladies and Gentlemen, who will be so obliging as to favour him with their custom, may rely on having their work done in the most fashionable and best manner, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

LOFTUS NOEL.
N. B. One or two Apprentices will be taken to the above business.

The subscriber has for sale an excellent Coach with Harness, on low terms for cash.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber in May last, a straw-colored

mare,

three years old last spring, a white spot adjoining one of her fore feet on the fore part of the hoof, and mane and tail, had on an old bell.

Adapted two year old

C. E. D. I. N. G.

a dark or brown bay, a star in the forehead, a snip on one nostril, I believe his legs are all white, on the fore legs the white does not reach high up, a switch tail, a lengthy made colt.

They were brought from Virginia last winter, by the Crab Orchard, and may have attempted to make that way—Whoever will deliver the above colts to me in Green county, near where the Columbia road crosses the road leading from Standford to Greenburgh, shall receive Five Dollars for each and travelling expences paid for conveying them.

WILLIAM WALDEN.

Green County, Dec. 10, 1805.

JOHN GRANT,

Painter, Glazier & Paper Hanger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his

friends and the public in general, that

he has removed his shop to the house on

Short Street lately occupied by Mr.

Loftus Noel taylor, where he intends

carrying on his business in all its various

branches, extensively and with dispatch.

Being now furnished with every necessary

material, he will be enabled to com-

plete any kind of work in the above line

of business, in a neat and masterly style,

and on the most reasonable terms.

He returns thanks to those who have

favoured him with their commands, and

hopes from his assiduity and attention to

business, to merit a continuance of their

patronage.

Putw and Paints, by the small quantity

always on hand.

One or two apprentices will be taken

to the above business—boys from 14 to

16 years of age, who meet with liberal

encouragement,

tf

FOR SALE,

A Likely Negro Girl,

ABOUT 18 years of age—enquire of the

printer.

NOTICE.—All those indebted to the estate of Gabriel Madison, dec. for property sold them in July 1804, and for debts contracted prior to the death of the said decedent, are informed, that their notes and accounts are in the hands of the subscriber, of this place. They are therefore requested to make immediate payment, as the situation of the estate will not admit of longer delay.

John L. Martin, Ex'r
to the estate of G. Madison dec.
Lexington, Dec. 4th, 1805.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be instituted against them.

J. Jordan jr.
N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.

J. J.
Lexington, January 28, 1805.

A BARGAIN.

By which the purchaser may make a fortune more speedily, than by any other one offered in the state.

I will sell the Tavern

TRAVELLERS' HALL,

Which I occupy, with or without the furniture and stock of liquors, for part Cash, part Store Goods, Negroes, or Country Produce, paid down; the balance in eight annual payments, with interest from the date; or in four annual payments of half Cash, and half approved produce, with interest from the date.

The situation, convenience, elegance and custom of Travellers' Hall, are well known to be unequalled by any Tavern in the Western Country, and by but very few in the Union.

If this property be not sold before the 10 April next, I shall not dispose of it afterwards, at least for several years.

R. Bradley.

Lexington, 14th January, 1806.

NEW SCHOOL.

MR. & MRS. GREEN,

BEG leave to acquaint their friends in Lexington and its vicinity, that on Monday, the 6th of January, 1806, they intend opening an

Academy for Young Ladies,

where will be taught, the following branches of Education, (viz.)

Spelling, Reading, with all kinds of

Needle Work,

Writing & Arithmetic,

English Grammar, Geography, &c.

Music, (vocal & instrumental) with

use of instrument,

Such ladies and gentlemen who please to honour them with the instruction of their children, may rely on their using every exertion in their power, towards their making a rapid progress.

N. B. The manufactory of Patent Piano Fortes, is carried on as usual.—Price 180 dollars.

Mr. Green has just received from Philadelphia, an assortment of NEW MUSIC, which he offers for sale.

Lexington, December 23, 1805.

TWO APPRENTICES

Will be taken by

JOHN JONES,

At his Cotton Manufactory, on Water street,

Lexington.

October 15 1805.

DANCING SCHOOL.

SEVERAL Gentlemen having

expressed to Mr. NUGENT, a desire to have

their children taught by him this spring, he

proposes to commence teaching the art of Dancing,

in Mr. Bradley's Assembly Room, as

soon as thirty scholars are subscribed for.

A subscription paper is left at Mr. Bradley's,

setting forth his terms, the same as last year.

THE subscriber having purchased

from Samuel Plummer and Nancy his wife, all

the interest they might have, by virtue of the

right of dower of the said Nancy, formerly

the wife of a certain William McCracken,

deceased, to the estate, real and personal of

the said William McCracken deceased. All

persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing

any of the lands or other property, belonging

to the estate of the said decedent, as I have a deed of conveyance from the above

named Samuel and Nancy Plummer, for her

said right of dower to the same.

Richardson Allen.

March 10, 1806.

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, on Wednesday evening last, a

Light Bay Horse,

about eight years old, a large star in his forehead,

a short docked tail, a natural trotter but

has been broke to a pace, shod before, no brand